UNPRECEDENTED SINCE THE DAYS OF THE STUARTS

-WILL THE IRISH MEMBERS BE SUS-PENDED IN A BODY ON FRIDAY ! BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

Copyright ; 1887 : North American Cable News Co. LONDON, June 12 .- A few weeks ago I tolegraphed a forecast of the Parliamentary situation, which, I believe, was considered by some people to be rather extravagant, I will, therefore, be pardoned if I recall what I did say, in view of what happened in Parliament on Friday night. I said, for one thing, that the Tory Government would, within a for weeks, in order to get their Coercion bill passed, resort to measures so violent and arbitrary that to find a parallel in the history of the House of Commons one should go back to the days when King Charles violated its privileges, or when Cromwell's troopers bundled out the Rump of the Long Parliament with the flats of their swords.

It is curious that Mr. Parnell on Friday night used almost similar language to describe Mr. Smith's urgency resolution. "The First Lord of the Treasury," he said, "proposes to set up the most brazan tyranny ever practised in this House since King Charles entered it to seek the five

I pointed out two courses, one of which, I said, the Government was bound to pursue. The urgency motion, moved by Mr. Smith on Friday night and carried yesterday morning with the aid of the closure, was one of these, with this difference that the alternative has been followed to a far more arbit ary length than I ventured to anticipate. I further stated that the Government, in expectation of a desperate resistance to their proposal, had orderel Milbank Prison to be got ready for the reception of members of Parliament; and for this statement I had an authority which put doubt out of the question. The cells are still ready; and if they were not filled with Irish members on Friday night and are not to be filled by them next Friday night, that is because Irish members have not chosen to act so as to give the opportunity for

Mr. Swith's motion provides that on Friday night the Coercion bill shall be reported from committee, no matter what progress it has made At 10 o'clock that night all remaining clauses and amendments are to be put forthwith, without de-Never was there a more violent motion made in a legislative assembly. The urgency resolution of 1882, adopted at a time when there was no way of closing debate and when the rules of the House permitted untimited obstruction, bears no analogy to it. That required that a bill should first be voted urgent and that it could not be voted urgent e.cept by a majority of three to one, and also that a majority of three to one was necessary to carry summarily each remaining amendment and clause So perilous an interference with the liberty of Parliament did its framers conceive it to be, that they only asked power to use it when they had the all but unanimous support of the House.

The Tory resolution gives power to a majority to take a bill out of the hands of the House at any moment it likes to name, to declare that it shall no longer be discussed and to pass it into law, with the voice of the minority stilled wholesale. It is a precedent which strikes at the very life of Parliament. What is worse, it is a precedent which will be followed with increasing despotism by each party that succeeds to power after suffering from its application while a minority. If a bare majority is to be entitled to say, when it pleases, that all criticism on one of its bills shall end, what is the use of parliamentary criticism at all, and what is to prevent a time coming when a bare majority shall insist on passing its bills into law like Draconian edicts, no one having the right to lift a voice against them?

I regard this urgency resolution as the beginning of a new struggle of the British Parliament for its life, the tyrant now not being a king but a bare majority. Will this violent proceeding help to pass the Coercion bill more quickly than it otherwise would have passed? Not at all. Mr. Par nell's move of Tuesday night, explained in my last dispatch, struck away the element of prolonged opposition. What is more, to pass the bill quickly is not the Government's desire. Why then this anxiety for violence? The reason is threefold: The Tory party want to keep doing nothing as long as possible, and they want to manage so as to throw the blame on the Irish party by accusing them of obstruction, and, thirdly, they want to lower the House of Commons at the expense of the House of Lords.

They want to keep doing nothing because Tories in power always do, and because they have no policy but Coercion. Their anxiety to have the ession wasted was strikingly illustrated on Thursday night. Mr. Balfour agreed to drop from the Coercion bill the obnoxious section providing for the trial of Irish prisoners in England in certain cases, and announced that he would substitute instead a provision establishing a tribunal of three judges to deal with such cases; but instead of moving this provision as a new clause to the present bill, a proceeding which would only take a couple of hours or ten minutes if they liked to apply the closure, he declared that he would move it as a new bill when this bill was passed; so that it will now have to go through all its stages of first reading, second reading, committee report, third reading and consideration of the Lords' amendments, taking a week for every hour it need otherwise have occupied, and making two Coercion bills instead of one.

The Tories want to get up the cry of obstruction because it is a good way of fanning anti-Irish prejudice, and the best plan to give the idea that obstruction is going on is to adopt sensational messures and provoke violent scenes. Mr. Parnell saw all this; hence his announcement on Tuesday that factions opposition to the bill would cease. This checkmated the Tories for a moment but they were determined not to be done out of their sensation scheme. Hence Mr. Smith's motion As for a desire of the Tories to degrade the popular assembly, any one who studies the signs of the times, particularly as indicated in the speeches of the Tory leaders, will have that the classes in this country are girding themselves for a great struggle against the rising tide of democracy, and, to begin with, are bent on striking a blow at the great seat of democratic power, the House of Commons. Lord Salisbury never spares a sneer at the Lower House and at representative institutions in general, which he declares are played out. Mr. Smith's motion is only one sample of many of the things Lord Salisbury's majority in the Lower House are prepared to do against its liberties, its traditions, honor and its power.

I am not yet authorized to state what course the Irish party will take on Friday night when the urgency motion is put into effect. The probability is, however, that when allowed to struggle no further against the bill we shall refuse to vote, and thus force them to suspend us in a body.

T. P. GILL, M. P. THE POPE'S LETTER TO QUEEN VICTORIA. LONDON, June 12.—The autograph letter from the Pope, which Monsignor Scilla will present to Queen Victoria, after congratulating Her Majesty upon her jubilee, offers a grateful acknowledgment of the action of the Indian Government toward the Catholic missions and of the pro-tection afforded the Catholic hierarchy in India.

WITH ALL THE INSIGNIA OF SOVEREIGNTY. LONDON, June 12.—The Queen, in order to invest the jubilee ceremony in Westminster Abbey with greater pount, consents to assume the state robes and to be surrounded with all the insignia of sovereignty after enter-ing the Abbey. Might thousand troops will line the route to the Abbey, besides a guard of honor of 600 per-

The North German Gazette in an article on Queen Vicsoria's jubiles, comments on the long existent friendship setween England and Prussia and expresses the hope

that these relations, founded on mutual confidence and firmly cemented by the marriage of the Princess Royal and Crown Prince Frederick William, will be maintained in the future. "The German people" the Gazette continues "have a sentiment of sympathy with the worldwide empire of England, admire without envy the conquests of English gonius, and wish the Illustrious ruler a long reign to the advantage of her people."

FROM JAIL TO JAIL IN CANADA. ROBERT GRAU'S UNHAPPY EXPERIENCE IN THE DO

MINION.

MONTREAL, June 12 (Special).—Robert Grau, who has had such an unpleasant time in Canada with capiases, was again liberated to-day. Some months ago he arrived in Canada, by way of the Suspen sion Bridge, as the agent of the Maid of Belleville Opera Company. He was first arrested at Quebec on March 3 at the instance of James Baxter, broker, of Montreal, and when he asked Mr. Baxter's advocate, "What in the name of God am I arrested for!" the advocate replied, "I can only say that I have this instruction-to execute

St. Louis Hotel, Grau was allowed to stay there over night and next morning he reported himself to the balliff and was taken to the jail. The opera company was playing in Quebec and, as he could not obtain ball, he resined in jail for thirty days, not knowing what to do This capias was to take him to Montreal, but there were other natural and just creditors who did not want him to

other natural and just creditors who did not want him to come to Montreal, and to prevent this he had seven distinct capiases severed against him. He was taken to the jail and the company disbanded, having now no head, as Mr. Lederer, the manager, had deserted it in Montreal previously.

After Mr. Gran had been thirty days in jail Mr. Carroll, proprietor of The Quebec Telegraph, and several other friends, not liking to see a foreigner treated thus, got up a subscription and engaged a lawyer to defend him, but now another difficulty arose, as the lawyer which Mr. Gran had previously engaged would not give over the case to the second lawyer. He remained in jail until May 13 when he was released, but he was arrested again on the steps of the jail and afterward brought to Montreal. Here he sent for friends and bail was immediately procured for him in the Baxter case. He was liberated but was again capiased to be taken back to Quebec. He was taken to jail again but a day or two later the Baxter capias was quashed, and to make Mr. Gran a free man again Stetson's Enddygore Opera Company, which was at this time playing in Montreal, agreed to adjust the Quebec capias and liberation papers were made out. He was, however, rearrested on another capias by Mr. Barter, so there was no use for the good services of the Ruddygore Company. The Baxter capias was again quashed, however, and Maurice Gran has adjusted the Quebec capiass so that the prisoner is once more a free man. He says he is going to stay here ard fight the matter out and find out whether a foreigner without friends can be tortured with impunity in Canada or not.

DAVITT ELUDES THE POLICE.

SPEAKING TO 5,000 PERSONS AT ONE PLACE WHILE THE AUTHORITIES SEARCH FOR HIM IN ANOTHER. DUBLIN, June 12.—In consequence of the Government reclamation forbidding the meeting announced to be eld at Bodyke to-day an extra military force was drafted into service to enable the authorities to enforce the proc-lamation. Michael Davitt cluded the authorities, how-ever, and addressed 5,000 persons at Feakle while the soldiers were searching for him. He afterward spoke at Scariff. He asserted the people's right of meeting in public and said that if the people were armed they could deal with the black-coated burglar brigade as they de-served.

deal with the black-coated burglar brigade as they deserved.

In his speech at Scariff Mr. Davitt denied having counselled, in his recent speech at Bodyke, any further resort to extreme violence. The people being without weapons, such advice would have been criminal. He had only maintained that it would be cowardly, when the Torices were actively carrying out a policy of extermination, not to show every rational resistance. Such resistance would win the sympathy of a majority of the people of Great Britain, whose hearts were on the side of tenants defending their homesteads. He expected that this would be the last meeting he would have a chance to address before the Coercion act would again induige him with the luxuries of a prison plank bed. Before going into political retirement for six months he would give them this advice: "Boycott the inquisition clauses of the Coercion act, and welcome imprisonment rather than assist the Government to make the act operative."

He concluded by renouncing the Land bill as coming

operative."

He concluded by renouncing the Land bill as coming from a Government of i-indiords who were serving their own interests first and Ireland's a long way after.

BRUSSELS, June 12 .- King Leopold, in a speech on presenting new colors to the artillery and civic guard to day, said: "Citizens now have exacting duties to per-form. The exigence of modern times has required that your arms be altered. When the country sees armaments changing all around it is compelled, under the penalty of disastrous inequality, to adopt perfected arms.
Organization, too, must be modern. When the defence
of the country and the development of its industrial and
commercial resources are at stake, it is the duty of the
nation to make every possible effort in the country's
behalf."

THE "SICK MAN" MAKING TROUBLE AGAIN. LONDON, June 12.-The Porte has asked that the Egyp tian convention be modified so as to give Turkey the ex clusive right to send troops to Egypt in the event of disturbance. Lord Salisbury declines to alter the convenon, which has already been signed.

HEALTH OF EMPEROR WILLIAM. BERLIN, June 12.-Emperor William slept well last night and his condition is improved, the pains having

ANOTHER OF THOSE BLOODLESS DUELS PARIS, June 12.—M. Clemenceau and M. Foucher, the latter the editor of *The National*, have fought a duel with pistols. Two shots were fired, but neither of the com-batants was hit. The duel was the outcome of a news-paper quarrel.

GENERAL SHERMAN TO THE GRAND ARMY. A LETTER IN WHICH HE DECLARES THAT THE VET-

ERANS CANNOT WITHHOLD DUE RECOGNITION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Sr. Louis, June 12.-General John A. Noble and Colonel D. P. Dyer, two prominent members of the Grand Army of the Republic, of this city, have received a long letter from General Sherman, in which he discusses a some length the recent muddle regarding the invitatio to President Cleveland to visit St. Louis during the to President Cleveland to visit St. Louis during the Grand Army encampment next fall. He writes in part: The rumor of your troubles in St. Louis reached us br telegraph and has lost nothing by distance. I believe we here in New York now understand the facts—that the Grand Army of the Hepublic holds its next annual encampment at St. Louis on the last Wednesday of September, 1887: that the great fair of the Valley of the Mississappi begins Monday, October 2: that the best citizens of St. Louis have invited many prominent men to be the guests of their city on the accidental coincidence of these two important events, among there the President of our common country, Grover Cleveland, his family and soite. The Grand Army of the Republic is composed exclusively of men who served in the Army and Navy of the Union, to which Mr. Cleveland does not beiong, and therefore he cannot participate in any of its proceedings; but the moment the Grand Army emerges from its hall of deliberation it becomes like the Free Masons, Odd Fellows and other societies of good mon associated for a noble purpose, a part of the general community, subject to the law and usages of the community.

Mr. Cleveland is the Fresident of the United States, by a fair election of all our people, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Unice States, free to community and usages of the community.

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hild.
I notice with pain that the President's action in certain

remains of Ransom Post, as may be ordered by General Pair-Call.

I actice with pain that the President's action in certain pension bills enters into this manappy controversy. There were many private bills, and one of a general nature, which the President vetoed. The Constitution of the United States compels the President to approve or veto each separate bill as it reaches him from Congress. If approved, it becomes a law: if vetoed, it requires an increased majority of Congress to pass it, but the President can only account for his judgment by his own conception of duty and to his God. We, as soldiers, must submit to it, because it is the law. I do not believe this Government can ever be too charitable to the old soldiers wounded, or in distress by age and infimity, and had I been near Mr. Cleveland I would not have ventured to advise him on the general bill, but as to the private cases I would have sold, "Charity enters largely into all pensions, and when any special bills have passed the ordeal of the committees of the Sonate and House, approve them; but on the general bill exercise your full constitutional power."

Honest men differ widely on this question of pensions to our old and feeble comrades. We all want to do what is right, but differ as to the means. All we know is that affect twenty odd years after the Civil War the Government of the United States under Republican and Democratic rule pays out to our old soldiers of the Union Army about \$50,000,000 per year and a few thousand to the Mexican War veterans, regardless of locality and not one cent to the robels of the South, whom we fought in the Civil War. We old soldiers of the Civil War have not yet just cause to make an issue on the question of pensions to our infirm and wounded courades. I advise you to go right along prepare the way for the Grand Army of the Republic at its session of Wednesday, September 21, 1887, at \$1, Louis, and receive them as they desagre, as honored guests: also the President of the United States, with the proper pensions to

Boston, June 12 (Special).—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of George R. Parks, the actor, was ex-

plained this morning by the recovery of his body, which was found floating in the harbor near the South Ferry.

MR. POWDERLY IN LYNN. TO STRENGTHEN THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

HE URGES PEACEFUL MEASURES-DEFENDING THE WORCESTER COUNTY STRIKE - ADVOCATING

LYNN, Mass., June 12 (Special).-General Master Work man Powderly came to this city to-day accompanied by Charles H. Litchman, John C. Short, Senator Robert Howard, of Fall River, and other labor leaders. This was Mr. Powderly's first visit to Lynn and his presence was in order, if possible, to awaken a new interest in District 77, of the Knights of Labor, which has not more been many dissensions and a general refusal to pay the numerous assessments levied on account of strikes. A the meeting in Music Hall this afternoon, nearly 2,000 people were in attendance. Mayor Hart presided. Mr. Powderly spoke for an hour at a rattling pace, having ecovered from his illness of the previous evening and

The speaker made a strong reference to the need of temperance among Knight of Labor, whose cause had been much injured by rum drinking. He said: temperance among Knight of Labor, whose cause had been much injured by rum drinking. He said:

Had I 10,000,000 tongues and a throat for each tengne. I would say to every man, woman and child here to eight: Throw strong drink aside as you would an once of liquid hell. It sears the conscience, you can also work of the country of the co The speaker closed with an earnest appeal to wage-arners to strengthen the Knights of Labor. After the neeting Mr. Powderly went to Marblehead, Mr. Litch-nan's home, and later on returned to Boston.

SCOTTDALE, Penn., June 12 (Special).—The district board of the Knights of Labor met here to-day and after having a conference with Superintendent Lynch effected an agreement, under which they will order all their men to work at Frick & Co.'s works to-morrow morning at the advance of 12's per cent.

The regular weekly meeting of the Central Labor Union was held yesterday at Cisrendon Hall. The Foundrymen's Union presented a protest against the boycott which the Knights of Labor contemplate institute against the Cornell Iron Works. A number of the omagainst the Cornell Iron Works. A number of the employes are members of the Moulders' Union, a local progenization, and many of the Knights were induced to join it and leave their order. The Knights of Labor now want the deserters discharged, but the members of the firm will not do so, hence the prospect of a boycott. George A McKay, who has been the secretary of the Central Labor Union for some months, resigned yesterday. He has been appointed deputy State factory inspector, and no one who holds a political office can be a member of the Union. B. J. Hawkes, of the Concord Labor Club, was elected to the vacancy. Fred Haller was appointed marshal of the Central Labor Union organizations that will participate in the Meditynu parade. ganizations that will participate in the McGlynn parade.
The Central Labor Union has now received \$877.75 for
the sufferers from the Belt Line fire; \$100 of it came
from James O'Brien.
John McMackin spoke before a meeting of United
Framers yesterday on behalf of Dr. McGlynn.

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON LABOR AND ANARCHY. Baltimone, June 12 (Special).—The Cathedral was growded to-day, as the announcement had been made that Cardinal Gibbons would speak of his travels abroad. He did not disappoint the large congregation. He said that in his travels before and after leaving Rome be carefully looked into the labor situation in leading cities ooth on the Continent and in England and Ireland. He declared that the social and material conditions of America would not suffer by comparison.
"Whatever may be the grievances," said he of the labo

"Whatever may be the grievances," said he of the labor classes in the United States, "I believe that they are better paid, better housed, better ted and have fairer prospects than the laboring classes of Europe."

Referring to Amarchists, the Cardinal said: "The man, or men who would seek to undermine the Constitution of this country should meet with the punishment due a man who would be acrilisations enough to attack the Ark of God. It pleased me to see, the other day, on the occasion of my reception home, the banners of my religion and my country upheld by the Knights. May those two flags always be lovingly entwined, for no man can be faithful to his God without being faithful to his country."

A SERPENT MOUND BOUGHT BY A MUSEUM. Boston, June 12 (Special.)-Professor Putnam, cura or of the Peabody Museum, at Cambridge, makes the following statement in regard to the Serpent Mound in oliowing statement in regard to the Serpent Asolim in Ohio which has recently been purchased by the museum:

It is my plan to mass the autumn on the place, restoring the Serpent Mound in strict accordance with the survey made by Squier and Davis in 1849, when it was covered by a heavy growth of trees which were nearly all prostrated by the great tornado about 1859, two maples alone excaping the territie blast. The fields that are now in wheat will be made into beautiful blue grass lawns. Trees will be planted in various places. Faths will be made, shaded by trees, and in doing this, I hope to place in the park every species of tree found in Adams County. This portion will be fenced in and horses will not be allowed beyond the fence. Along the safety made and suring, where latching posts and a horse trough will be placed. The grove will be clear of underground as spring house will be made, so that parties taking their lines along will have cool water and a some the place in which to reat and a shelter in case of the string haloe in which to reat and a shelter in case of the string haloe in which to reat and a shelter in case of the string haloe in which to reat and a shelter in case of the string haloe in which to reat and a shelter in case of the string haloe in which the string halo be committed, an arrangement would at once be made to put a keeper at the place and possibly custrance fees would have to be charged to pay the expense.

THE SOUTHERN IRON-MAKING CRAZE. Ohio which has recently been purchased by the museum

Pittsburg iron man, returned home to-day from an ex tensive tour of the South. He was much impressed with the wonderful industrial growth of Alabama and Tenalmost unparallelled. Capitalists from the West, the North, and even from England, are rushing into building from works of every description, wherever they can secure a foothold of available territory. In the time I was there, I heard of fifty corporations with plans for building in the near future. The country is literally alive with schemes, and even the natives are forming companies to build works." nessee, and said: "The fever to build in those States is

DEFIANT SCHOOLBOYS IN PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA, June 12 (Special).—Director Stokeley has again been misunderstood. No fireworks of any kind are to be permitted on the Fourth of July. There was a street meeting of schoolboys, which was addressed to the following effect by one of the delegates: "My father says we ought to have a Fourth of July like he had when he was a youngster. He says there are a hundred thousand boys in Philadelphia, and we ought to be ashamed of ourselves if we don't have a good Fourth. He says if we get into trouble he will stand with us. They can't arrest all of us, and if they do where are they going to put so many boys!"

CAPTAIN PHELAN WINS HIS INSURANCE. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 12 .- When Captain Thomas Phelan, of this city, was stabbed in O'Donovan Rossa's office in New-York two years ago, he had an accident policy for\$3,000 in the Travellers' Insurance Company. The con pany refused to pay the money on the ground that Phe-lan had provoked the assault by going to Rossa's office. Phelan sued the company and was to day awarded judg-ment for the full amount.

ARRESTED FOR PENSION FRAUD. ERIE, Penn., June 12 (Specials.-United States Detec tive McSweeney, after investigating a pension reim-bursement claim, alleged to have been trumped up by was a pensioner, caused the arrest of Dr. Gates, Frank-lin Willis, a poor director, his son, several farmers and two or three women in the town of Fairview, who are ac-cused of aiding and abetting Blake by perjured state-ments. J. C. Blake upon the death of his mother-in-law, wh

IT WAS ONLY SAID IN JEST. HOW THE STORY ABOUT MOLONEY STARTED

HE HAS REFUSED ALL INDUCEMENTS TO TESTIFY-

HIS CONNECTION WITH SHARP. The flutter occasioned by the statement published on Saturday afternoon that "Billy" Moloney was going to turn informer, testify against "Jake" Sharp and others indicted for bribery in connection with the Broadway road, secure their conviction and go scot free himself, continued yesterday because several sunday newspapers professed to have found confirmation of the report. But THE TRIBUNE is better informed and can again repeat, what it stated so emphatically yesterday, that Moloney will not testify against "Jake" Sharp. Now has he given any intimation that he will testify against anybody elso corruptly concerned in the Broadway Surface Rali-way business. Those people who have been frightened by these reports can rest easy for the preso far as Moloney is concerned. Meanwhile, of course, the District-Attorney and his assistants will continue studiously to refrain from either confirming or denying the reports. Obviously it isn't good policy for them to show at this stage of the gam what cards they have or have not got to play. the enemy can be frightened and demoralized by false reports of this character, the lawyers for the people will do nothing to restore their equanimity.

Some of the newspapers yesterday quoted ex-Judge Nelson, one of Sharp's lawyers, as saying that Mr. Nicoll had told him that "Billy" Mo would give evidence for the When asked about this statement Mr. Nicoli said that kind to ex-Judge Nelson, and this is confirmed by a dispatch received from Poughkeepsie last night in which Mr. Nelson is quoted as saying that Mr. Stickney told him the story. One newspaper stated that District Attorney Martine joined Mr. Nicoll in making this communication to Mr. Nelson and tells what Mr. Martine said. "That's a flat fabrication," said Mr. Martine yesterday. "I never said anything of the kind. I should not be surprised to hear, though, that some one has told Nelson, or Mr. Stickney, that Molony, Keenan and everybody else who could turn informe But I should be surprised to hear that they regarded such talk as a sober statement of facts.' origin of the story, as told by one who is in

a position to know about it, confirms the theory that the highly sensational report had its inception more in fancy than fact. As related by THE TRIBURES informant, the story had its basis in a conversation between Mr. Nicoll and Mr. Stickney during the Sharp trial on Friday afternoon. The proceedings during the day had been par ticularly dull and tedious. Eighty-six talesmen had been examined and most of them were found to be unfit for jury duty. During an interval when neither were occupied in anything more serious than nibbling the ends of their pencils the young Assistant District-Attorney and Mr. Stickney began to chaff each other about the evidence which they expected to put in. "By the way, what about the great surprises

you've got in store for us !" queried Mr. Stickney.
"Oh, we've got them," replied Mr. Nicoll. "I hear you are going to put Billy Moloney on the stand?" half-questioned half-asserted Sharp's shrewd

jocular manner. "We'll have Moloney, Keenan and all the boodlers on hand to tell their story. Just at the proper moment during the trial we propose to have Moloney brought into court escorted by Inspector be so disguised that his own children won't recognize him. Then we'll put him in the witness chair, sud-

dealy tear away his disguises and watch the tableau. What was intended by Mr. Nicoli as mere pleasantry must have been accepted by Mr. Stickney as the truth. He repeated it to Judge Nelson, and it is probable that the latter told the story to his friend. Major Hinckley, of "The Graphic," who is a resident of Poughkeepsie, where Mr. Nelson lives, and that in this way it found its way into print.

It is said on the highest possible authority that there is no likelihood of Moloney coming to New-York to testify against Sharp. Immunity from pun ishment and other considerations have been offered Nork to testify against Sharp. Immunity from punishment and other considerations have been offered to him if he would turn informer, but he has persistently declined to negotiate with the District-Attorney. It is pretty generally known among his friends that he is supported in his exile by sharp and that he is not likely to be without funds as long as the old han slays out of prison. Just before the Sharp trail began it is said that he made a demand for a large sum upon Mr. Sharp, and that he intunated that miness the full amount he desired was forthcoming he would come to New-York and tell the whole truth. Sharp is believed to have sent all that was asked for and will probably have to send considerably more before his case gets to the jury.

It was stated yesterday that Inspector Byrnea's detective had been unable to find ex-Yolke Justice Hogan, for whom they have a subpena to testify in the Sharp trial for the people. A Tribusk reporter who called at Folice Headquarters was told that Mr. Hogan lived "way down-town-somewhere in the second Ward." According to the Directory Mr. Hogan lives at No. 19 West Twelfthe-t, and if he hasn't received a subpena it is because the detectives haven't taken the trouble to ascertain where he lives or haven't happened to find him at home. Mrs. Hogan assured the reporter yesterday that Mr. Hogan had no intention of leaving the city and could be found at home at any reasonable hour.

The Sharp case will be resumed to day with ten men in the jury-box. The defence have exhausted all their peremptory challenges, but the District Attorney has agreed to give them one of the seven which the people have left. It is almost a foregone conclusion that they will use it, and Mr. Martine will not scruple to use "peremptories" if he sees thereby the slightest chance of improving the Jury. So it is not at all certain that the jury will be completed to-day.

W. E. SHERIDAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

A SAD AND GLOOMY MAN OF GENIUS-SOLDIER

AND ACTOR. BAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—The captain of the steame Alameda, which arrived here yesterday from Australia, bringing news of the death in Sydney, Australia, of William E. Sheridan, the tragedian, states that Mr. Sheridan was in poor health while in Australia. On the night of May 17, while sitting as a spectator in a Sydney theatre, he was stricken with a fainting fit and never recovered consciousness. At 3 o'clock on the morning of May 18 he died. Mrs. Sheridan, who had been playing an en-gagement in Adelaide, arrived at Sydney just two hours after her husband's death. Before leaving here for Australia Mr. Sheridan wrote the following lines in a

friend's album:

"Pray for une! Pray, I entreat—pray. I command'—Louis
XI." My last words in Frisco. Yours in remembrance of a
sojourn, sometimes pleasant, sometimes sad.

"W. E. Sheridan."

"P. S.—The blue is thoroughly indicative of une."

The page which Mr. Sheridan wrote upon was of blue paper which explains the closing sentence. Mr. Sheridan served during the war in the Army of the Comperiand and for a time was on the staff of General Rosecrans. At Missionary Ridge he was shot in the wrist. After the war he went on the stage and soon gained a reputation for his scholarly and spirited acting of Shakesperlan parts. His great successes were as of Shakesperian parts.

Shylock, King Leur and Louis XI. As the latter he was regarded by good critics as the best on the stage. Personally he was an extremely cloomy man and a painful malady led to a recourse to stimulants which frequently unfitted him for appearance on the stage. He was only forty-six, and was a member of Post 13, Grand Army of the Republic of Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM MEANS FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO. COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12 (Special), -The United Labor party of Ohio will hold a State convention in Columbus on July 4 to nominate a ticket for State officers and to make a more effective State organization. rather sensational information has been divulged that this convention will probably nominate William Means, of Cincinnati, for Governor. He is a Democrat, an ex-mayor and a bank president. The nomination, it is thought, will be accepted by the Democratic convention, which will meet in Cleveland on July 20. Means is an iron manufacturer, and his popularity among his own minurs recommends him to the Labor party.

RIGHTS OF AMERICANS IN BEHRING SEA. SAN PRANCISCO, June 12.—A memorial has been sent to the President from here urging him to define the rights of American scamen to hunt and fish in Behring Sea and in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of Alaska. The memorial is signed by 150 shippers and merchants. Senator beautiful of California, considerable in the coast of California considerable in the coast of the coas Stanford, of California, considered the contents of the memorial of great importance to the commercial interest memorias of great importance to the confinercial interest of the Pacific Coast, and added a personal letter to the President, urging him to give the matter his speedy consideration, as the hunting and fishing season is now open, and delay will destroy the interest of American shippers, while foreigners are permitted to enjoy privileges in and on the sea which are denied to Americans.

THE RETURN OF THE ATALANTA. Jay Gould's yacht the Atalanta, arrived from the cruise around Fortress Monroe a little before noon yesterday. Her tunnels were rusted as it she had experienced rough weather on the voyage. She touched at a pier near Fortieth at and then anchored up the river.

ANARCHISTS USE THEIR PISTOLS. FIRING ON THE CROWD THAT STONED

MOST AND HIS FELLOWS HOLD A PICNIC THAT NEARLY ENDS IN BLOODSHED.

A disturbance which almost assumed the proportions of a riot occurred yesterday afternoon in Conrad Schnei The park had been engaged for a pionic by a party of New-York Aparchists, and it was announced that speeches would be made by Most, Braunschweig and other noted Anarchists. About one thousand people were assembled in the park at 4 p. m. Red flags were flying everywhere; the women wore red dresses; the men lisplayed red badges and were required to wear

years, but now lives in New-York, came over to see some friends and decided to go to the pienic. He succeded in getting admission to the ground, but was there made a prisoner and roughly handled when it of the organization. His sister went to Justice of the Peace, Herman Walker, and asked for assistance. Justice Walker, Special Officer Jobe and Constable Buckley started for the grounds.

reached the fence which divides the park from the Monitor Baseball Grounds, when he was overtaken and beaten in a brutal manner. He was then pitched over the fence but his clothing caught on the pickets and he hung suspended, unable to the ballground was attracted to him, and the game was it has secured the other companies. The trustees the trouble was.

a whistle and the Anarchists crowded around the gate and fence. The crowd on the ball ground threw a volley of stones and the archists returned the attack with a volley from

archists returned the attack with a volley from their pistols. A terrible riot seemed imminent, when Justice Walker arrived and persuaded the crowd on the bail ground to retire.

The trouble was renewed, however, when William P. Willburger went up to the gate, and showing a policeman's shield, demanded admission. He was dragged inside the gate, beaten and kicked until the Anarchists were tired, and then thrown out again. Justice Walker was allowed inside under protest, but the officers with him were not admitted. During the officers with him were not admitted. During the fracas Constable Patrick Timmany was shot in the hand. A boy was also struck in the hand, and several men were struck on the head with atones. No one was seriously injured. Justice Walker finally succeeded in quelling the disturbance.

Most and Braunschweig made speeches denouncing the interference with the picnic. Justice Walker was told by some of the Anarchists that they were there to hold a picnic and they would kill anybody who interfered with them. The Anarchists were nearly all drunk and in an ugiy mood.

ONE LIFE LOST IN THE GREENPOINT FIRE. THE LOSS NOW ESTIMATED AT \$910,000-ANOTHER FIRE YESTERDAY. Fire broke out again in the Havemeyer Sugar Refinery

Works in Greenpoint early yesterday morning, and when the alarm was sounded at 12:30 a. m., the firemen thought it was a repetition of Palmer's cooperage works fire in Williamsburg two weeks ago. At 12:30 flames were discovered eating their way through the roof of the engine-room. An alarm was immediately sent out. The firemen quickly got to work at the fire, which was gain ing great headway. After a half hour's hard work it was subdued. The engine-room is in the rear of the ruins, and together with the large seven-story barrel factory was saved.

It now appears reasonably certain that one man lost his life in the fire Saturday morning. Shortly after the fire broke out the night foreman called the roll and all but two of the workmen who were in the building when the fire broke out answered to their names. These two were Ferdinand Wein and Louis Wilkins. Wilkins subsequently appeared at his home, but nothing has been seen of Wein since the fire. Wein was forty-nine years old and lived with his wife at No. 114 Clay-st. His wife was overcome with grief last evening and declared will was overtain her husband was in the ruins or he would have returned to his home before. Wein has been in the employ of the Havemeyer Company for difteen years, and on the night of the fire was at work n the centrifugal, room on the third floor of the panhouse. He was near-sighted, and it is supposed that, not being able to distinguish things plainly at a distance, he became be wildered and was unable to make his escape. The night foreman said that he thought Wein was " off ou a drunk somewhere" and would yet turn up.

Workmen were engaged all yesterday throwing streams Workmen were engaged at yesterial the workmen were told to be on hand at 7 o'clock this morning, and the work of clearing away the ruins will be pushed forward rapidly. Hector C. Havemeyer visited the ruins during the day and said that the exact amount of the losses could not be determined yet; the fire was still a mystery. Crowds visited the ruins all day and the workmen at times experienced considerable

fire was still a mystery. Crowds visited the ruins all day, and the workmen at times experienced considerable difficulty in keeping them from entering the building. A corner of the pan house is still standing and looks exceedingly dangerous, but is said to be safe.

Fire Marshal Lewis, of Brooklyn, visited the ruins yesteriay. He said that the circumstances surrounding the fire indicate that it was of incendiary origin and that he would thoroughly investigate them all. The fire broke out in the filter-house and was discovered by a watchman. The total loss, Mr. Lewis also said, was \$910,000, on which there is an insurance of \$710,000. The large filter-house is damaged to the extent of \$10,000. The varshouse and its contents are a total loss. The kiln and boiler-nouse were only slightly damaged. The machineshop is aimost a total loss. The refinery building, with all its valuable machinery, is totally destroyed, as is also the barrel-house and its contents. The carpenter-shop and the raw sugar escaped.

PRAYING FOR W. E. CHANDLER'S DEFEAT AS UNITED STATES SENATOR HE MIGHT KNOW TOO

MUCH ABOUT CERTAIN NAVAL MATTERS. WASHINGTON, June 12 (Special).—Great anxiety is shown by Democratic officials in Washington in regard to the Senatorial election in New-Hampshire. In the Navy Department are several officers who fervently pray for the defeat of William E. Chandler. All of them are ready and wiling to admit that Mr. Chandler possesses a thorough knowledge of that Depart ment and its needs, and therefore their anxiety for his defeat must be inspired by a fear that as a mem ber of the United States Senate he would be able to bring out some disagreeable facts in regard to the present administration of naval affairs. One matter about which there is understood to be great solicitude about which there is understood to be great solicitude is the accounts relating to the construction of the Dolphin and the Roach cruisers since the Department took possession of them. It is asserted that these accounts, especially for the Adanta, are in great contusion, and that nobody seems to know where the credits and Habilities of the assignees end and those of the Government begin. Of course, the Navy Department would prefer to settle these and other difficulties without any interference from Mr. Chandler in the capacity of United States Senator. In other Departments the hope that he will not be elected is freely expressed by Democrats. The subject seems to be uppermost in their minds, for it provokes as much talk as any political incident since the last Presidential election.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE INVESTMENTS. Washington, June 12 (Special).—The publication of tatements affecting the American Telephone Company has caused a decided flutter among men who have bought stock. Many of the small investors were busy making inquiries to day for Vice-President Tyrer, who left town last night. His friends say that he will return to-morrow and be present at the meeting of the Board of Directors.

Some of the investors are very angry, and severa

Some of the investors are very angry, and several of them threaten legal proceedings against officers of the company, although there does not appear to be a basis for such action. Major Butterworth's return is anxiously expected by his friends. Probably he will be here to-morrow prepared to make a satisfactory statement in regard to his relations to the company and its management. A man who holds stock of the face value of \$10,000 is authority for the statement that Erastus Wiman, of New York, is also a stockholder to the extent of \$150,000. This would require an investment under the advertised terms of the company of \$15,000 in cash.

SHALL THE REBEL FLAGS BE GIVEN UP!

WASHINGTON, June 12 (Special), -The Capital says: The President is said to have promised Adjutant-General Johnstone Jones, of North Carolina, on his recent visit to this city, that all the flags taken from the South ern States during the late war should be returned to those States at an early date. This resolve on the part of the President is mainly due to the instrumentality of Adjutant-General Drum, a thoroughly National man who wishes to withdraw from public gaze all mementoes of internecine strife." The rebel flags and other trophies captured by the

The rebel flags and other trophics captured by the Union armics were withdrawn from "the public gaze" several years ago, but probably the President has not promised to return them to the States. Section 218 of the Revised Statutes requires the Secretary of War from time to time to cause "to be collected and transmitted to to seat of Government all such flags, standards and colors as are taken by the army from the cnemies of the United States." The Secretary of War would have no better right to return to the late rebel States the flags captured when they were waging war against the United States than he would have to return to Great Britain the British standards captured in 1812-14, or to Mexico the flags taken by the army during the war with that country.

BIG GAS CONSOLIDATION.

A NEW-YORK CORPORATION TO ABSORB ALL THE BOSTON COMPANIES.

THE OPERATION WILL REQUIRE AN OUTLAY OF \$10,000,000-BOW THE PURCHASE IS TO BE MADE.

Boston, June 12-The Commercial Bullentin devotes ome attention to the scheme of the Bay State Gas Company, which is attempting to secure the con trol of all the Boston gas companies, seven in number, whose capital stock foots up some \$4,860,000, selling at \$8755.000 in the markea and average earnings 9.13 per cent upon the capital. The paper says;

"The Bay State Gas people do not expect to get these companies under \$9,000,000. and estimate their future operations on the round figure of \$10,000,000 being paid for control. Un this basis they see extensive profits in the execution of their plans. The Bay State Gas Company is a New-York corporation of \$3,000,000 stock and \$2,000,000 non-cumulative 7 per cent income bonds, which corporation owns the Bay State Gas Company of Massachusetts, having a capital of \$500,000. This New-York corporation intends ultimately to absorb all the Boston companies. A syndicate with a capital of \$2,900,000 has been organized with the object of acquiring the other companies and is to play the part of a banking house in securing those companies. It is to be a temporary organization, to cease existence when are Samuel Little, J. Edward Addicks, W. E. L. Dilloway, Eustace C. Fitz and Henry C. Gibson.

"An advisory committee, to be consulted in the dministration of this trust, and whose names have not been made public, are Elisha S. Converse, Asa P. Potter and Henry D. Hyde, The plan is to use the \$2,900,000 as a banking basis for borrowing sufficient money to secure the other companies. when the object of the syndicate is accomplished the companies are to be turned over to the Bay State Gas company of New-York at cost. That company is to buy-not be bought. That company will issue collateral trust 5 per cent long term bonds against the securities turned over to it, and expects to earn dividends for its stock and income

expects to earn dividends for its stock and income bonds on the profit of the business.

"The inside wheel is the Beacon Construction Company—a foreign corporation with a capital of \$1,500,000, having the contract to build the Bay State gas plant. Forty per cent of this stock has lately been acquired by the above described gas syndicate at \$150 per share on a par value of \$100. The other 60 per cent is in the name and control of J. Edward Addicks. When the objects of the syndicate are accomplished the Beacon Construction Company will, of course, have completed the Bay State plant, and the Beacon Uconstruction Company will be dissolved and its profits be divided—40 per cent to the syndicate to repay them for the use of their money and labor in buying up the other companies and 60 per cent to Mr. Addicks and those whom he represents as the original promoters of the enterprise.

"Thus the money being put into the syndicate or trust receives compensation out of the profits of the Beacon Construction Company and becomes finally lodged in the Bay State Gas Company, of New-York. The Beacon Construction Company shows a surplus in round numbers of \$425,000 on June 1. The plant at South Boston will be completed in August. The intention is to have one price for gas throughout Boston, say in the immediate vicinity of 75 cents per thousand feet."

A DEMOCRATIC RECREATION CLUB.

BUYING 640 ACRES IN THE CATSKILLS FOR FISHING HUNTING AND TALKING POLITICS.

Kingsron, June 12 (Special).—The following public officials, in connection with a few others from this city, have organized themselves into a club or stock company for systematic summer recreation, fishing and hunting in the Catskills when of duty: Judge A. B. Parker, Public Printer Thomas E. Benedict, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Maynard, E. B. Youmans, chief clerk of the Treasury Department; Controller Chapin and Superintendent Robert A. Maxwell. They have purchased 649 seres of land near the foot of Slide Mountain and to the vicinity of the west branch of the Neversink, in the town

The property is mostly covered by a dense forest, and it includes a small pond of water in a romantic ravine. The purpose is to build a dam and make a beautiful lake. pleted. Ex-Sheriff Risely, of this county, is superinte ing the improvements and preparations, and he expects to have matters ready for the present season, The lake has been stocked with trout, and the pre-The cake has been stocked with troat, and the preserve itself is in the vicinity of many excelent trout streams. Black bears abound there also, many having been caught there has winter.

The club also includes a professional stemographer and a vocalist. Twelve handred dollars is said to be the purchase price for the preserve. It is runnored that either President Cleveland, or Governor Hill, or both, will be entertained in the woods by this club, and another report says a grand political conference is to be held in the rustic cabin.

WHAT THE WHIRLPOOL SWIMMERS SAY. BUFFALO, June 12 (Special).—The story that ex-Police-man Kendali had backed out of a trip through the Niagara whirlpool rapids is denied by his friends. A theatrical agent tried to arrange that Kendail, who once swam the the whiripool, and Cooper Graham, who went through them in a barrel, should announce that they would go over the Niagara cataract in an open boat, but when the time came they were merely to go through the less dan-gerous rapids above the whiripool. Kendali declined to have anything to do with it. "If I tempt fate a second time in those treacherous waters," said he, "it will be genuine, and I will not deceive the public." Graham, it is stated, will not make the trip either.

ANOTHER TUXEDO PARK.

Newsung, June 12 (Special).—It looks as if Sullivan County's Tuxedo Park is to be a certainty. Recently a party of New-York's leading men visited the neighborhood of Master Poud to lay the park out and later another party located a site for the club house. The club's name is to be the Rock Hill Park Association, and among the promoters of the scheme is Thomas P. Fow ler, president of the Ontario and Western Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELIGENCE. LITTLE ROCK, June 12 (Special).—The report is that Jay Gould is now contracting a line of railroad from Fort Smith to Arkansas City, Kan. This road, when com. pleted, will give a direct outlet to the West for Southern seaports, and will save much time in the shipment of freight. The road is now being graded and contracts are let as far as Gibson, Indian Territory.

St. Paul, Minn., June 12.—The committee on freight

agents of the Northwestern Roads, to which the general managers referred the question of milling in transit,

PHILADELPHIA, June 12 (Special),-The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad is again contemplating a union depot for all its lines in the neighborhood of Ninth and down Ninth-st. beginning at Wallack-st. The stations at Broad and Callowbill-st and at Ninth and Green sta. would then be used only for feet at the state of the

QUARRELLING OVER A RAILROAD CROSSING. QUARRELLING OVER A RAILROAD CROSSING,
INDIANAPOLIS, June 12.—The Indianapolis, Decatur
and Springfield Company enters the Union Passenger
Station over the tracks of the Indianapolis, st. Louis and
Chicago Company, using 600 or 700 feet of the line, and
has been paying a snug sum for the privilege. It proposed building a track of its own. To do this it was
necessary to cross the tracks of the other company. Last necessary to cross the tracks of the other company. Last might the Decatur people put 150 men to work, and the crossing was aimost completed before the officials of the other company learned what was going on. They ordered a locomotive and a force of men to the place and attempted to stop the work. The crossing was a temporary affair, intended to establish the legal right of the becatur people, and the locomotive was thrown from the track, and while the men were replacing it the Decatur people practically completed another temporary crossing. There were lears of a riot to-day, and a large force of police were sent to the place. The Indianapolis, Cinclinati, St. Louis and Chicago continued to blockade the new crossing to-day, but all disturbance was prevented.

THE ELECTRIC MOTOR EXPERIMENTS.

There is no intention on the part of the Daft Electric Motor Company to abandon the experiments on the Ninth Avenue Elevated road. The manner of conduct-Ninth Avenue Elevated road. The manner of conducting the electricity has been changed somewhat. Instead of using a third rail to convey the current into the motor, a wire has been placed just outside of the rail-road tracks. This is perfectly isolated and conveys a stronger current than the rail. "Our motor is all ready," Manager Hawkaworth said the other day. "The wire has been laid on the down track, and men are busy has been laid on the down track, and men are busy has been laid on the down track and men are busy showed by our first experiment a year ago that the motor was practical. Now in a few weeks we expect the motor was practical. Now in a few weeks we expect to demonstrate that our motor will handle five heavy cars as easily as it did two in the former experiments."